VACCINE POINTS

"Vaccine Points" is a bi-monthly communication distributed by the Hawaii Department of Health to all participating Vaccines for Children (VFC) providers.

Test your vaccine knowledge.

Question:

Which one of the following persons should receive a dose of *Haemophilus influenzae* type B vaccine? Select all that apply.

- a) Healthy 15 month old born on 4/23/17 who received 1st dose of Hib vaccine on 2/24/2018 and 2nd dose on 5/18/18
- b) 30 year old with HIV
- c) 5 year old previously unvaccinated healthy kindergarten student
- d) Healthy 18 month old who received a dose of Hib vaccine at age 15 months
- e) 19 month old with a history of receipt of Hib vaccine at age 16 months, who was hospitalized at age 17 months with Haemophilus influenzae type B meningitis

confaining vaccines, https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/downloads/child/lob-aids/hib-actHib.pdt Catch-Up Guidance for Healthy Children 4 Months through 4 Years of Age, Haemophilus influenzae type b-

https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/PDF/rr/rr6301.pdf

Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices, February 28, 2014, pages 7-9. MMWk, Prevention and Control of Haemophilus influenzae Type b Disease, Recommendations of the

monovalent or combination Hib conjugate vaccine are indicated. For unvaccinated children receiving the first dose at age 15 through 59 months, no further doses of any

to Hib disease and do not require catch-up vaccination. Previously unvaccinated children aged ≥60 months who are not considered high-risk generally are immune

Hib vaccination is not recommended for HIV infected adults.

re-vaccination with a second primary series beginning 4 weeks after onset of disease. children. Children aged <24 months who develop invasive Hib disease should receive primary vaccination or and should receive Hib vaccine doses according to the age-appropriate schedule for unimmunized antibody levels. These children should be considered unvaccinated regardless of previous Hib vaccination episode because natural infection in this age group does not reliably result in development of protective Children aged <24 months who develop invasive Hib disease can remain at risk for developing a second

second dose, whichever date is later.

dose). A third (and final) dose should be administered at age 12 through 15 months or 8 weeks after the administered at least 4 weeks later (regardless of Hib conjugate vaccine [PRP-T or PRP-OMP] used for first For unvaccinated infants receiving the first dose at age 7 through 11 months, a second dose should be

